HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY

AUGUST 18

DR. JORDAN AND MAHATMA.

An extraordinary story is published in San Francisco in relation to the refusal of a gift of rare antiques by President Jordan of the Stanford University. Thomas Welton Stanford of Melbourne is a brother of the late Senstor Stanford, and has accumulated an enormous fortune in Australia, where he has lived for many years. He has a magnificent residence in Melbourne, and was visited by Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, not very long before her death in Honolulu. It is not true, as stated in a San Francisco paper, that either Senator Stanford or his wife was ever a spiritualist, although both unquestionably investigated alleged spiritualistic phenomena. But Thomas Welton Stanford, it seems, is a convert to Brahminism and a firm believer in the astral performances of an Australian blacksmith, named C. Bailey, who has ettracted great attention among the investigators of mysticism throughout the world, such as Professor William Crookes, who invented the radiometer, Alfred Russell Wallace, the great evolutionist, Camille Flammarion, the celebrated astronomer, Professor James of Harvard and Professor Hyslop of Columbia,

Thomas Welton Stanford, at his house in Melbourne, has a large collection of antiques, of almost inestimable value, which, it is reputed, he claims to have been transmitted from India or Egypt, piece by piece, to a room almost bare of furniture, occupied by the gifted blacksmith. Each item of the collection is said to have traversed vast spaces, a few seconds after the wish for it was expressed. Jungle sparrows from India, ancient coins, costly rings, a living ibis, bot bread of a peculiar kind, a scarabeus, and two sacred turtles, are among a long catalogue of articles claimed to have been received in this miraculous way.

No matter how they were obtained the collection exists, and Mr. Stanford, who, to commemorate his affection towards his nephew, Leland Stanford Junior, erected an expensive library building on the campus at Stanford, desired to transfer it entire from Melbourne to Palo Alto. Dr. Jordan, however, who has no respect for occultism, it seems, has refused to accept the gift, on account of the mysterious associations connected with it. This refusal is of a piece with the controversy about the "tainted" money of Mr. Rockefeller. Coin or antiquities are purely material, and are in no sense responsible for the stories that may be circulated in respect to their accumulation. It will be difficult for practical Americans to comprehend why a magnificent present, of the genuineness of which there is no question, should be declined, because the donor is a victim of his own imagination. There are those, also, high up in the intellectual scale, who think, or profess to think, that Dr. Jordan, and not Mr. Stanford, labors under a delusion. 'The situation at all events is intensely interesting, and will excite incisive comment.

If the Stanford University finally repels the gift, it would be a satisfactory conclusion, if it should be passed over to the Bishop Museum.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended exceeds that of any preceding year, having been \$2,635,970,333, in comparison with \$2,451,914,642 in 1904, the previous record year.

An analysis of the statistics of foreign commerce during the year ending June 30, 1905, just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that both imports and exports made new high resords, imports having exceeded by ninety-two million dollars the total recorded in 1903, and exports having for the first time surpassed the figures of 1901. In 1903 imports first passed the billion-dollar limit, with v total of \$1,025,719,237; in 1904 they again fell below one billion dollars in value, being \$991,087,371, and for the year just ended are \$1,117,507,500. Exports first rose above one billion dollars in value during the fiscal year 1892, but fell below that limit in the following year, and so remained until 1897, when the total was \$1,050,993,556. In 1898 the total exports were \$1,231,482. 330; in 1900, \$1,394.483,082; in 1901, \$1,487,764,991, a total which was not egain equaled until 1905, when the figures stood at \$1,518,462,833, not only surpassing the record made in 1901, but for the first time in the history of our commerce passing the one-and-a-half billion-dollar limit.

An unusual feature of the statistics of the fiscal year 1905 is the very small increase in customs revenue, despite the very great increase in dutiable imports. The year's imports were valued at \$1,117,507,500, as against \$991,-087,371 in the preceding year, an increase of \$126,420,129. The imports of dutiable merchandise during 1905 were valued at \$600,071,238, as against \$536, 957,131 in 1904, an increase of \$63,114,107. Despite this fact, however, the customs revenue derived from the largely increased dutiable imports of 1905 is less than \$1,000,000 in excess of that derived from the imports of 1904, being \$262,060,518 for 1905, as against \$261,274,565 for 1904. This decrease in customs revenue is in part due to the admission of Cuban products, especially sugar and tobacco, at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular tariff rates, under the reciprocity treaty of December 27, 1903, and in part to the unusually large amount of dutiable merchandise remaining in warehouse at the end of the year upon which duty had not been paid, as well as to several other cruses which can not be fully stated until complete details of the year's imports are available,

THE REPUBLIC.

Carl Schurz's address at the University of Wisconsin;

"This republic should stand as the gentleman par excellence among nations-a gentleman scorning the role of the swashbuckler whose hip pockets bulge with loaded six-shooters and who flashes big diamonds on his fingers and shirt front; a gentleman modest in the consciousness of strength and carrying justice, forbearance and conciliation on his tongue and benevolence in his hand, rather than a chip on his shoulder. If this republic is to endure and be successful in its highest mission, it must put its trust rather in schools than in battleships."

One may safely agree with Mr. Schurz's premise from any point of view but his conclusion is perilous. It is magnificent, but it is not statesmanship; it is of the golden rule, but not of practical politics; it points to the millennial state, not to the world as we find it.

Apply Mr. Schurz's rule to the unit, the individual citizen, and he becomes the prey of the footpad. No matter how schools may abound the footpad is always with us. If a robber attacks the individual citizen in the street and demands his property, the fact that he is a gentleman of the noblest type, belonging to a city which has made the best use of education, will not save him. He must either have a weapon in his pocket or an armed policeman within call, otherwise he will be robbed and perhaps stricken down.

It is the same way with a nation. Every power is fair prey. If it be caught unawares, it is pounced upon. If it goes wandering along the highway of the world, absorbed in its school books, as China has done, and neglecting ordinary means of defense, it is sure to be knocked over and its pockets turned inside out. What profits its text books then? The thing needed is the armed soldier-the national policeman-within call.

It is not true, as Mr. Schurz says, that if this republic is to endure and be successful in its highest mission it must put its trust rather in schools than in battleships. It needs to put its trust in BOTH. Surely Carl Schurz should, of all men, know that, for he is one of the noble band who, ceasing to agitate through German universities, attacked German despotism, gun in hand; and who, leaving the forum of anti-slavery debate, drew his sword to save the American Union from its enemies. Surely Carl Schurz put great faith in gun-

The wiser advice is that of President Roosevelt, who says: "Speak softly,

but carry a big stick."

REFORMED CITIZENSHIP.

There have been many recent illustrations of the strength and effective ness of the reform movement throughout the United States, which, although taken up and pushed forward by leading citizens, may be said to have origunted in the sound views and inflexible action of President Roosevelt.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, one of the crators of the Harvard University, in addressing President Boosevelt in Latin, expressed the hope that e would "strenuously continue an object of terror to evildoers and to the wild beasts that haunt the mountains." In response to this sentiment, dashed with humor as it was, the President delivered a powerful speech, in which he argued in favor of pushing for higher standards by practical methods, for the proper adjustment of the physical, the mental and the moral faculties, and for the use of scientific education, not only for the diffusion of knowledge but for the development of originality. One of his central points was that lawlessness by capital, aided by professional skill, infected the roots of Americanism and so supplied excuses for violent rejection of law. In this place, as everywhere else, he held capital and labor to a just and rational equality. Pointedly referring to the multi-millionaires of the period, he said: "It is far more important that they should conduct their business affairs decently than that they should spend the surplus of their fortunes in philanthropy." Among many illustrations of his rigid application of these views, was his recent instruction to the Department of Commerce and Labor, directing an investigation into the processes of the Standard Oil Company: Begin at once, Go to the bottom. Report early."

Charles J. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, and the President the National Municipal League, has declared that "the underlying evil in the administration of our public affairs is simply dishonesty" and demanded from the League "that it indignantly condemn any tampering with the fair and truthful record of the people's judgment, as involving all the gon. guilt of forgery, perjury and treason to free institutions; and that it urge its affiliated associations and individual members to demand always and everywhere throughout the Union a free ballot.", Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, speaking of the late exposures of political grafting in St. Louis, expressed himself vigorously when he said: The hunt for boodlers and grafters now going on from one end of the land to the other is an evidence, not of moral degeneration, but of a moral awakening," and when he added: We have passed through the commercial age, when the chief end and aim were to acquire wealth; we are entering now into the age of high ideals." The Advertiser has published extracts, fully as trenchant, from speeches by tificates. Governor Pardee of California and by other executives, State and Municipal.

The definite outcome of this ramified movement for reform has been examplified in many directions. The conviction of Federal and State Senators, of land-grabbers, of postal corruptionists, of numerous defaulters in the public service, is only less important than the check which has been administered in the courts of law to illegal railroad combinations and to numerous manip- will be absent from the islands about ulators of corporations. Attorney-general Moody is heartily devoting him- six weeks. self to new investigations. He has been called upon by Congress to deal with the Armor Plate trust, with the Carnegie Steel Company, and with the Bethlehem Plate Company. The Federal Government is active and persistent in exposing frauds lately discovered in official statements of the statistics of cotton, of corn and of wheat by subordinates in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The President and members of the Cabinet have declined free transportation from railroad companies. Seventeen indictments have been found in Chicago against operators in the Beef Trust and convictions are confidently anticipated. In Chicago also, as in San Francisco four years ago, the collapse of the teamsters' strike is an evidence of the growing improvement in labor organizations.

Reform in municipal elections and primaries also has become a striking proof of the results of concerted and independent action in some of our great cities. The Common Council of Philadelphia has been thwarted in one of the worst boodling schemes of the past hundred years, and its defeat was largely attributable to the Mayor, sustained by Elihu Root, the eminent successor of John Hay in the Department of State. A brief cablegram also has informed the people of the Territory that the fight at the primaries in San Francisco, which was conducted by the Merchants' Association aided by an unuually strong Grand Jury, has ended in the defeat of the Schmitz-Ruef grafters, who had obtained control of the Republican party in that city. This of officers of the Honolulu Stock s a most significant and favorable augury for the future.

The work of cleansing politics and government on the mainland has ap-The work of cleansing politics and government on the mainland has apparently acquired an irresistible momentum. The election of Richard H. and Bank of Hawall, treasurer. Trent to the office of County Treasurer by independent voters in Oahu, and other similar successes, attest the increasing influence of moral ideas in local partizanship, and is a prelude to greater triumphs within the grasp of the partment of Justice for a lot of Hawai-Civic Federation; which, cooperating with other Hawaiian organizations and inspired by examples in American communities, may reasonably expect to mitigate, perhaps to extirpate, the grafting evil in these islands.

PROGRESS OF FARMING.

PROGRESS OF FARMING.

Now is the time for Hawaii to get in and perfect its hold on the banana O. R. & L. Co. and the Pacific Hardtrade of the coast. The yellow fever has made the Bluefields bananas, which are imported via New Orleans, unpopular in the San Francisco market and there is a growing demand for the Hawaiian variety. Every bunch can be sold at an attractive price and large consignments are going forward.

Pineapples, too, are having an innings in the Northwest. Ours are selling on the Sound for \$4 and \$4.50 per dozen, a figure which ought to fairly two weeks ago. They have purchased recompense the grower, the carrier, the jobber and the retailer.

Vanilla has become so satisfactory that the area of its production is spreading. It begins to look as if Hawaiian vanilla might safely aspire to the control of the mainland market. Rubber is also promising well.

More coffee is going out. The Louisson brothers are making money and others, particularly Japanese, are getting in shape to do the same. Reports about tobacco are favorable where the right kind of attention has been given the crop. Tobacco requires as much study as sugar did at

the outset of its production here. A generation ago many people had no faith in Hawaiian sugar because of so many failures in the crops, but science and courage made it possible, as in 1903, for island sugar to earn over \$25,000,000 in a year. A tithe of the study, experimentation and zeal which have been put into sugar would raise Hawalian tobacco to an industry of the first rank. At least that is the belief of men qualified to know.

On the whole the outlook for the permanent diversification of agriculture here is very hopeful. Not a little of the credit for cheerful prospects is due to the patriotic co-operation of Acting Governor Atkinson and Major Pratt in peopling the public land.

The recurring famines in Spain are largely due to the unthrift of the past inhabitants in the matter of forests. Spain in the old days was wellwooded, but the trees were gradually cut away and no new ones were planted. The usual results followed. Rainfall decreased and when it did rain the water, instead of being held in shaded soil to gradually feed rills and streams, quicky ran off the denuded hillsides, often in the form of floods, carrying a great deal of loam with it. In the long drouths between storms the soil baked. Occasionally a good year for agriculture happens, but the normal | Trent, and County Attorney Douthitt state of things, particularly in Andalusia, is one of scant crops alternating will appear for the Supervisors. with none at all.

The Chinese boycott would subside and the mainland would keep its exclusion law if China were given free entry for her labor into the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba. The latter republic is now bound, by convention with the United States, to keep Chinese out. She feels the need of them, however, in the development of her agriculture.

The afternoon dispatch which speaks of the "Siberian coast of Saghalien" probably means the Siberian coast opposite Saghalien. Japanese troops have been over there for some time,

When the British squadron enters the Baltic it is not likely to see single Russian warship there—the first time such a thing can have happened in more than a century.

If Russia refuses to cede Saghalien to Japan what can she do about it if Japan proposes to stay there?

The Taft party, on its return, should be persuaded to arrive just after

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Advertising.-If you have a · good thing you can't afford to · keep "mum" about it. Don't stop to consider the bother. · Consider results. If you do ·

o not advertise in this paper, Manager Anderson of the Nahiku

Rubber Co. is in town. H. M. Ayres has joined the reportorial staff of the Advertiser.

According to a Coast exchange a number of pedigree cattle are shortly to b shipped to Honolulu.

Dr. J. M. Whitney of Honolulu has elected an honorary president of the National Dental Association, The Bank of Hawaii will take up the

remainder of the \$750,000 second mortgage bonds of McBryde Sugar Co. Mr. Leonard Withington, formerly of the Advertiser staff, leaves soon, with

his brother Paul, to enter Harvard. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoogs, with two oung daughters, left in the a visit to relatives and friends in Ore-

F. A. Richmond returned in the Sonoma and will shortly assume his new post on of p.inci, al of the Hilo high school.

A denial has been given to the report that C. L. Clement is going to retire from the conduct of the Ma-

Out of 43 candidates taking the teachers' examinations 22 failed pass. Only four won first-class cer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Miss Alice Jones and B. F. Dillingham were among departing Honolulu folks in the steamer China,

Manager Hertsche of the Moana Ho tel leaves next month for Chicago. He

Clerk George C. Sea is working on the High Sheriff's report for insertion in the annual report of the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior.

A vacation for the rest of this month is taken by the Court of Land Regis-Judge Weaver goes to Koolau, and Registrar Howard to Maul. It is expected that the big new reservoir in Nuuanu Valley will be com-pleted in about fifteen months. There is a large force of men on the work. A proposed street curbing ordinance for the County of Oahu makes the penalty a fine of \$100, with imprison-

ment for default until the fine be discharged at the rate of a dollar a day. Many eastern railroads are asking the Promotion Committee to send on fresh supplies of Hawaiian literature for distribution this fall. The literature will be shipped from the Coast offices.

There was a unanimous re-election Hond Exchange yesterday, viz.: Jas.

Marshal Hendry has received a letter of thanks from S. G. Meyer of the Deian pineapples. The fruit reached Washington in good condition and was highly praised by all who tasted it. The Tax Appeal Court is preparing decisions in the cases of Mary I. Peters, A. Perry, Mrs. Wilder and the Enter-

ware and Steel Company, briefs will be submitted. F. B. Whitin, who has spent the past year in Honolulu, departed yesterday on the Ventura en route to Idaho and East. Mrs. Whitin precede a home in Honolulu and will visit here

periodically. Mr. and Mrs. John Ena will sall for Japan in the Siberia on the 21st inst. Their daughter, Miss Daisy Ena, who is coming from California in the same steamer, will accompany them. Upon their return from Japan, the Enas will reside permanently on Pacific Heights,

The tax appeal case of the McBryde Sugar Company, on Kaual, has been settled by compromise. The plantation was returned at a valuation of \$1,500,-000, which the Tax Assessor raised to two millions and a half. The settlement is on the basis of a valuation of \$2,300,000

Chong Hoon has filed his bond as guardian of five Chinese minor children, whose estate amounts to but \$200. The father of the children was killed by a fall from a street car, and the estate represents the sum paid by the Rapid Transit Company as a compromise of a claim for damages.

An agreed statement of facts on the ounty blanket warrant matter will be submitted to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at an early date, with a request for a speedy determination. A. Kinney and E. M. Watson have been retained to represent County Treasure

A lot of Hawaiians, following their blankets which they sent in yesterday, camped in the corridor of the Hall of Records yesterday, and will remain there until Monday. They are waiting to get a chance at the mauka Palolo homesteads, fourteen of which will be thrown open for entry on Monday. It will be a long wait for the campers who want the land.

Consul Miki Saito announces that he will await the result of the Government's investigation of the death of the Japanese, Yamagata, whom it is claimed died as a result of the criminal action of Engineer Alfred Douse, Puunene, Maui. Douse has been held to answer before the grand jury, with ball fixed at \$5000. It is charged that Douse threw gasoline over the Jap, and then set fire to it, causing injuries which resulted in the man's death. The coroner's jury, however, found that the man died from disease of the heart or kidneys. The case has caused a lot of excitement among the Japanese on

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—Gen Commission Agents, Queet St., He iniu, H. I.

A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honola-iu, Hawaiian Islands.

F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-ers and dealers in lumber and build-ing materials. Office, 414 Fort et.

GONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-chinery of every descrition made to order.

HONGLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, August 17, 1905.

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SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.)

SESSION SALES.

(Afternoon Session.)

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. \$1500 Waialua 6s, 102.00; 2000 Haiku 6s, 104.00; 3500 Pain 6s, 104.00; 20,000 Cal. Haw. Ref. 6s, 101.50; 50 Ewa, 28.00; 1000 Waialua 6s, 102.50.

COCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

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ALEX. M'O. ASHLEY, Bection Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning. THERE . 9 BAHOM Note:-Barometer readings are cor-

rected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours anding at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour. ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON. 16 4.30 1.6 4.3: 11.10 10.01 5.29 8.29 7 48 17 5.01 1.7 5.10 11.40 10.40 5.30 6.28 8.25 18 5.37 1 3 5.45 . 11.23 5.39 6.28 8 51 19 6.07 1.1 6.17 0.07 12.10 5.30 6.27 9 38 20 7.99 1.1 6 39 0.25 1.61 5.40 6:26 10 13 M 21 8 05 1.2 7.25 1.16 2.02 5.40 8.25 10.53

Full moon Aug. 14th at 5:00 p. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

The tides at Kabului and Hilo occur about one hour earmer than at Hono-

Hawaiian standard time is 16 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for